

## THE CARNEGIE OF GERMANY.

All About Krupp and What  
His Estate is Doing for  
Workingmen.

(Special Correspondence of the Deseret News by Frank G. Carpenter.)

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ter.

**E**SSEN on the Ruhr.—I am in the heart of the Prussian Black Country, where the foundries and factories are as thick as in the Black Country about Pittsburgh. The land is underlaid with coal and iron, and upon it has grown one of the greatest steel centers of the world. I rode here through forests of smokestacks. There are cities and villages all about me which have steel and iron mills. Solingen, the Sheffield of Germany, is not far away, and within a hundred-mile radius are towns making almost everything under the sun. There are woolen factories, and cotton factories, silk mills and velvet mills. There are glass works, steel works, and great shops for the equipment of railroads, steamships and every other steel thing under the sun.

### THE CITY OF THE KRUPPS.

The heart of this region is Essen and the soul of it is the Krupps. The chief Krupp is dead, but his spirit remains and Essen goes on as though he were alive. The town was practically founded by a Krupp, it was built up by a Krupp, and the Krupp estate supports it today.

When the first Krupp began work in his little foundry it was a village. In the 40s, when the second Krupp had begun to make steel cannon, it had only 10,000; but today it has more than 100,000 inhabitants, and 99-100 of these are supported by the Krupps.

Despite of giving you an adequate conception of the extent of this steel business which has been managed by one man and is now owned by one family. The word Krupp in Germany has much the same place that "Carnegie" has in the United States. The Krupps have vast properties of many kinds. They own 500 different mines in Germany and other mines in Spain. They dig their own coal, and they transport much of their goods on their own steamers. They have ships on the rivers, wharves at Rotterdam, miles of railroads and thousands of railroad cars. They have their own telephone and telegraph stations numbered by hundreds, and they have great factories in several places in Germany. Here at Essen their employees are more in number than was our army at the beginning of the Spanish war. They have other thousands in their shipbuilding yards at Kiel and their workmen also after approximately 50,000 men, the greatest industrial brigade that has ever been commanded by a private individual.

### IT IS ALL KRUPP'S.

Essen practically belongs to the Krupps. As you come here from the Rhine you pass a castle on a hill and are told it is Krupp's. There is a railroad station at the estate and a private entrance where the emperor passes up to visit the Krupp family. In Essen the Krupps have a hospital, Krupp club houses and Krupp schools. The most of the suburbs are made up of Krupp's colonies built by Krupp architects and Krupp workmen, and in one quarter you will find the beautiful village which Krupp built for his men who are too old to work. There are scores of Krupp stores, Krupp factories and Krupp playgrounds for the children.

### GERMANY'S BIGGEST STEEL MILLS.

The heart of all this is the steel mills, where 60 factories and furnaces are ever sending their volumes of smoke into the air. Their buildings cover an area of a dozen good-sized farms. They stand on and on along wide streets, so that it wears you to walk from one end of them to the other. They have many windows blackened with smoke and the dense clouds of carbonized vapor which hang above them are ever creeping about.

Here and there a gate opens into one factory or another; but every gate has its guard and strangers are not admitted. Indeed, it is only through my letters from the United States government, which show that I have nothing to do with steel and iron, and I am a guest of the works, that I am thus enabled to give an inside view of this, the chief industrial institution of continental Europe.

Come with me and take a glance at the works. We might spend days and not go through them all. See this yard filled with steel rails just from the rolling mills. There are miles of them. They are being shipped to different parts of Germany and also to Russia and the South American republics. Further on is an inclosure full of mighty cannon. The unmounted guns are scattered over the sod as thickly as the leaves of Vallombrosa. Next door are steel plates for ships, and there at the right are bridge materials ready to start out for all parts of the world. The Krupps have their drummers on every continent and in almost every country. I have met them in South America, in Japan and in China, and they are now working every part of South Africa.

### EUROPE'S GREATEST GUNMAKERS.

Among the great products of this factory are guns and munitions of war. The Krupps have been making guns for more than half a century. Alfred Krupp, the grandfather of the man who died a few months ago, made cast steel cannon as far back as 1847, and in 1859 old Kaiser Wilhelm gave him his first order for the German army. I am told that the first cannon were not a success, but those which followed were, and the Franco-Prussian war was fought with materials supplied by the Krupps. Today Germany gets the most of its war supplies here and Krupp guns are used by the Russians, the Turks, the Japanese, and, in fact, in almost every part of the world.

I was in Germany at the time of the Düsseldorf exposition, where the Krupps had samples of their best guns, as well as the great armor plates which have been penetrated by them. The guns were of all sizes, some small enough to be mounted on the back of a mule and others which sent forth steel projectiles a foot thick and as high as your waist, weighing half a ton. Today the Krupps make single guns which weigh 120 tons and which, notwithstanding this, are manipulated by such machinery that a child could operate them.

### IN THE GUN SHOPS.

Notice some of the guns as they lie on the floor of the shop. The barrels are so large that a 20-pound baby could crawl through them, and the weight of each is so great that it would take 100 horses to haul them. See how they are handled. They are carried from one end of the shop to the other more easily than you bring in an armful of wood to the fire. That little man under the roof touches a button and a 12-inch gun is picked up by a traveling crane and carried from one end of the shop to the other.

If I had a week we might study the making of the guns. The iron is kneaded like dough. After it comes from the furnace the red hot mass is pounded into shape as a blacksmith pounds a horseshoe. The hole is bored into it as easily as a boy bores out a pop-gun, and the hard metal is planed down as a carpenter planes a board. The Krupps take 50 tons of the toughest metal and handle it as easily as the blacksmith, the carpenter and the boy handle their tools. Everything is done by machinery and everything must be scientifically correct. It takes a long time to make a gun, and the biggest of them, if I rightly remember, costs as much as \$100,000.

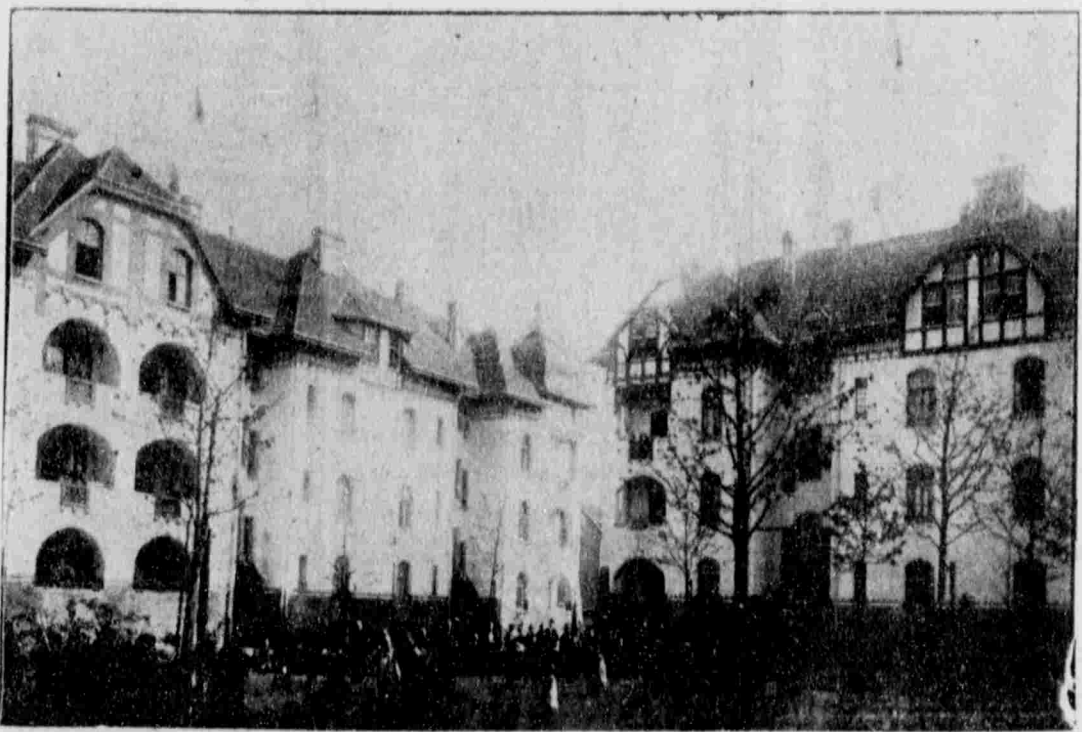
### AMONG THE KRUPP WORKMEN.

But I cannot begin to describe the process. The machinery is that of a thousand workshops under one head. Krupp has his own school of inventors, where men are always experimenting and assaying. He has a number of laboratories, and at Mappan there are large experimental grounds, where guns and projectiles are practically tested. Shortly before he died the Kaiser was here examining some new guns, and only 20 were present when the tests were made.

The Krupp workmen are of all classes. It takes an army of clerks for the offices, and there are hordes of commercial travelers on the road. He has more than 1,300 mechanics in his building department and dozens of architects and subarchitects. The thousands of men in the shops are dressed in blue jeans, and many wear wooden clogs. They appear well fed and more than ordinarily intelligent. They are up to the best of the French laborers and better looking and better dressed than those of Sheffield and Birmingham.

As I went through the shops I asked something as to wages and hours of

**A Visit to Essen and Its Sixty Foundries and Factories—Europe's Greatest Gun Works and Its Army of Workmen—Ten-Hour Day and No Strikes—The Workingmen's Colonies and How They are Managed—Club Houses for Bachelor Workmen and for Old Widows—A Village of Old Men—The Krupp Stores, Which Pay Their Men Eight Per Cent of All They Purchase.**



Photographed for the "News" by Frank G. Carpenter.

**GOOD APARTMENTS FOR WORKINGMEN FOR \$22 A YEAR AND UPWARDS.**

work. The usual day begins at 6 and at 8 the men stop a quarter of an hour for rest and a cup of coffee. They then work on until noon, when their wives or children bring their midday meal. They have an hour and a half at this time, and then work on until 4. Then there is another 15 minutes for rest and coffee, or beer, when they go back and work on until 6, putting in on the average a 10-hour day.

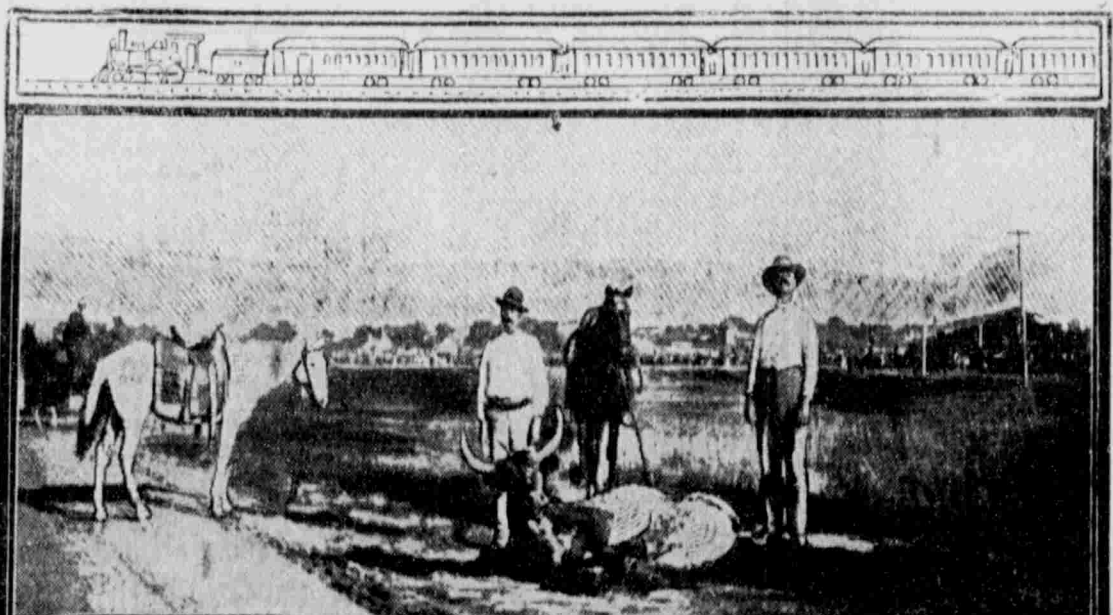
The men are paid by the hour and not by the day, and they are glad to work as long as possible. There are, I am

told, no trade unions connected with the works, and so far no trouble has been had with strikes. Wages are much lower than with us, not only in the foundries, but also in other branches. Bricklayers, for instance, receive from \$8 to 9 cents an hour and common workmen 7 cents. Foremen get \$1.50 a day. The men are well treated. Every foundry has its wash house and bath room, and each man has a locker for his clothes. Hot water for coffee is free, and every employe has all the advantages of the Krupp workingmen's

clubs, the Krupp libraries and Krupp stores, which I describe further on.

Mr. Krupp tried to keep track of his individual workmen. He courted complaints and was ready to remedy any injustice. Men who were discharged without cause were sure of reinstatement, and this fact was so well known to the officials that few such dismissals were made. The greatest care is taken to minimize accidents. All dangerous machinery is painted a bright red, which means "be careful when you go by."

### IN THE "WILD" WEST.



A 'ROPED' STEER. THE HOME ACCOMPLISHMENT OF THE ROUGH RIDERS.



A TYPICAL COWBOYS' CAMPING OUT



A HONE RANCH

These snapshots show the scenes in which President Roosevelt will actively participate when he reaches the haunts of the cowboy and rough riders. After his visit to St. Louis the president will proceed to Cheyenne where he will don rough rider's garb and embark on a wild ride across country accompanied by a cavalcade of dashing cowboys. This will be the most picturesque part of Roosevelt's whirlwind tour.

I spent a day in going through the workingmen's colonies which Krupp has built especially for his men. There are large sections of Essen given up to such colonies. The ground is laid out by the Krupps and the buildings erected to be rented out to the workmen. There are whole villages of them, some composed of beautiful cottages with gardens and lawns, others of sanitary tenements about parks not far from the works and others of little houses for those too old to work. There are altogether about 42,000 apartments, ranging from \$22 to \$80 a year. In addition there are also more expensive buildings for the foremen and officers of the works, and altogether a collection of the most wonderful workingmen's homes of this continent.

### IN THE KRUPP TENEMENTS.

The first colony I visited was near the works. It is composed of three and four-story buildings, situated along wide streets shaded by forest trees. The streets cross one another at right angles, with a large playground and park in the center, where there is music by the Krupp band several times a week.

The flats are of two, three and four rooms. The first one I entered had a bed room, kitchen, living room and parlor. Its tenant had hot and cold water and the use of a laundry in the basement. The rent was \$30 a year, or \$7.50 a month. The man who occupied it received \$60 a month.

In another house I visited a flat of two rooms, which rented for \$25 a year, the tenant getting only \$35 a week. The woman who showed me the flat was as clean as a pin, and she took pride in her housekeeping, which was as clean as herself. The beds were neat. There were pictures on the walls and curtains in the windows, and everywhere the desire to make home beautiful, although the rent was, all told, not more than 50 cents weekly. In this colony there were 4,000 people. I was told that the apartments were always rented.

### THE KRUPP COTTAGES.

The cottages are more comfortable than the tenements. There are hundreds of them, each having its own garden about it. Each has its own style of architecture, not unlike that of some of our best suburban towns of the United States. Some cottages are single and some double. There are seldom more than four families in any one cottage, and as a rule not more than one or two.

One of the four-room cottages I saw rented for \$5 a month, and a little better one for \$6. Where two families occupy a cottage there are two entrances, and each family has its own garden. The cottages are covered with vines. Flowers bloom about their doors, and they are really pleasant homes. There is such a demand for them that the waiting list is long and men are often months and years in getting the apartment they desire.

### CLUB HOUSES FOR BACHELOR WORKMEN.

There are club houses here for bachelor workmen, boarding houses for single men and furnished houses for the Krupps and managed by their people at as near cost as possible. Each of these buildings has about sixty rooms, which are rented out with full board to the men of the shops. Every man has his own room. The charges are 40 cents per day, and the men who occupy them make \$1.50 per day.

As I went through one of these houses I asked the manager what he could furnish for 40 cents a day. He replied:

"You have seen the rooms. Each is about eight by ten in size; it has a table, chairs and a comfortable bed. In addition there is a bath room, a general reading or lounge room and a tennis alley. We give the men bread and coffee on rising. Here, for instance, is the ration for the last two days:"

The man here handed me a paper, which I have copied.

Monday—Breakfast: Coffee, bread, cheese and sausage. Dinner: Soup, roast beef and spinach. Supper: Coffee, steak and cucumber salad.

Tuesday—Breakfast: Coffee, ham and bread. Dinner: Soup, mutton stew, vegetables. Supper: Scrambled eggs and potatoes. In addition to this beer is furnished at a little over cost price.

### HOMES FOR THE OLD.

One of the most interesting of the colonies is Altenhof, which might be translated "Old Age Court." This is for the retired workmen who have served out—Chicago Chronicle.

their terms in the shops and have pensions. There is a regular system of insurance and pensions by which the men after a certain term get \$15 and upward per year and have these houses free of rent. The most of them have other incomes from their savings. This section is made up of neat one and one-half story cottages, surrounded by gardens and filled with flowers. They are of brick and stucco, and have what the Germans would call all modern conveniences.

There is one family to the cottage and the cottages are kept by the widows of the old men after their death. It is a beautiful village, almost every inhabitant of which is over 60, a town of men and old women, fairly well dressed and apparently contented.

### FOR AGED WIDOWS AND WIDOWERS.

In addition to the cottages there are club houses for old widows and old widowers. These are for those of the aged who have no families or who do not want to keep house. In one of these clubs I found eight men and talked with several of them. One told me that he had worked for Krupp 24 years, and that out of his savings he had now an income of about \$10 a month. His house rent costs him nothing and he can, he says, live quite comfortably on this amount. I asked him if he did not get tired doing nothing.

"No; I worked as hard as a blacksmith for 24 years. I am 64 years old now, and I am glad to stop. When I am tired sitting I take a walk, and when I am tired walking I take a seat. It suits me very well."

Among the widows I found some quite as content as this old man. One nice old woman said she had a pension of \$7.50 a month and that it kept her very well. She cooked her own breakfast and had her dinner sent in from the old-age eating house at 2 cents per meal.

A part of the pension fund is furnished by the government, but Krupp gave a vast amount himself every year. Indeed, in this respect alone his charities annually amounted to about a quarter of a million dollars.

### THE KRUPP STORES.

The company stores of the United States are often run for the benefit of the capitalists. The Krupps have established cash stores for the benefit of the men. There are 64 different stores and shops great and small here, which sell only to Krupp employes. They are all managed by the establishment and are run on a co-operative principle. The Krupps take out a low interest on the capital they have invested in them and the profits beyond this are divided among the customers according to the amount of their purchases. This profit foots up 7 or 8 per cent a year; so that if a man spends \$100 at the store he receives \$7 or \$8 back at the close of the year.

These stores provide everything that a man needs. They embrace butchers, bakers and candlestick makers. They include dry goods shops, tailor shops and even undertaking establishments. The man who belongs to Krupp's works can have a coffin at his death, and his heirs at the end of the year will receive 8 per cent on the purchase.

The Krupp bakeries make 20,000,000 loaves of bread a year, the butcher shops annually kill 20,000 cattle, and everything else is proportionately large. All sales are made for cash, and everything is sold as cheap as or a little cheaper than it can be bought elsewhere.

### FRANK G. CARPENTER, MISQUOTED, BUT TRUE.

Johnny's mother has been anxious to instill into the mind of her youthful son the necessity of reading at least a few verses from the Bible each day. She is anxious that her son should have a knowledge of the Bible as well as other books, in fact, she thinks a reading of the great book the best means of gaining a good understanding of English and history. The little fellow has been adding a verse through the Psalms, Proverbs and those books as he advances in reading. The other evening he was reading in a particularly deliberate style when he came upon the passage "Keep thy tongue from evil and thy lips from guile."

"Keep—thy—tongue—from—evil—and—thy—lips—from—guile," he drawled out—Chicago Chronicle.

### TO FIGHT MERGER DECISION.



JAMES M. THAYER

Judge Thayer, of U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals, who wrote opinion. Hill and Morgan will appeal against the sweeping U. S. Court of Appeals decision that declares the great Northern Pacific merger to be illegal. The contest will be one of the biggest legal battles ever waged, the two railway kings being determined to overcome the ruling of the court.



BISHOP QUIGLEY.

Bishop Quigley, recently appointed to the Chicago diocese, is earning great popularity in the latest field of his work. In Buffalo, which city he left to accept the present call, his personality made him greatly loved. He is one of the most popular bishops of the Catholic Church.